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Evening Grosbeaks again in Massachusetts.— Mr. M. Abbott Frazar has kindly given me permission to report the fact that, on the morning of February 7, 1909, he met with a small flock of Evening Grosbeaks at Townsend, Massachusetts. He was returning from a walk when he started the birds from the ground where they had been feeding on the fallen fruit of a rock maple that stands within twenty feet of the front steps of his farm house. They flew across the road to a smaller maple in which they alighted and remained for several minutes, allowing him to approach them closely and to obtain a good view of them. There were about ten of them, all in the plumage of the female. Their next flight was to the top of a tall pine some two hundred yards further off. Here they stayed a somewhat shorter time, before taking wing again, to disappear in the far distance. Mr. Frazar had been away from Townsend for four days before the date above mentioned. He was told that during his absence the Grosbeaks had been seen repeatedly by a man who works on his place. They have not since returned to it as far as he can learn. He was constantly on the watch for them during the remainder of his stay at Townsend, which terminated on the morning of February 11, when he came back to Boston. Not long after this he received and forwarded to me two letters written by a man living in South Sudbury, Massachusetts, who claims that his "door yard" was visited on February 14th, and again on the 15th, 1909, by three Evening Grosbeaks, two of which were males.

If I remember rightly, Evening Grosbeaks are known to have occurred in eastern Massachusetts on but two occasions prior to these; in 1890 when they appeared in considerable numbers, at many different localities, in January, February, and March; and on March 23, 1904, when five were found together in Beverly and three of them killed, by Mr. C. E. Brown.[1]— WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Cardinal at Ipswich, Mass.— Last week a friend of mine at Ipswich wrote me that for the past two or three weeks there had been a beautiful strange bird which had been coming into his door-yard for food. The one that he described was practically red all over with a very bright crest on his head. At my earliest opportunity I visited the farm to find that when the bird came at noon he was a beautiful Cardinal. He has been there about a month up to the present writing and comes regularly to the door-yard for seeds and bread crumbs which are put out for the birds each day. He keeps very close to the house practically the entire time, living in some very thick clumps of spruce trees not far away. He has gradually become very tame so that he will come to within a few feet of the people who are feeding him. On the coldest mornings when the thermometer has registered in the vicinity of zero his disposition has been of the most cheerful, seeming to mind the cold not in the least and jumping about very actively, even coming to the window and calling for the food if it has not been put out in time for him.

[1] Auk, Vol. XXI, July, 1904, p. 385.

There are a number of Myrtle Warblers, a few Song Sparrows and Chickadees nearby and which occasionally alight in the trees which he seems to consider as his especial property. This apparently troubles him not a little and he usually drives the intruders away after watching them for a minute or two.

I thought this item might be of interest, as the Cardinal is almost never recorded in New England, and in the course of twenty years of bird study in this vicinity I have never had the fortune to meet with one before.— FRANK A. BROWN, *Beverly, Mass.*

Dendroica discolor and Dendroica vigorsi in Eastern Massachusetts in Winter.— January 2, 1909, I shot a Prairie Warbler at South Yarmouth, Mass. The bird was on a dead pine that had fallen to the beach from the sand bluffs and was probably in company with several Myrtle Warblers that were in the vicinity. Unfortunately the bird was so badly mutilated that I did not save it. Mr. F. H. Kennard was with me at the time, and the next day in the same town saw at close range another bird of the same species. This bird was among a mixed flock of Pine and Myrtle Warblers, Red-breasted Nuthatches, Kinglets and Chickadees.

There were somewhere between 25 and 50 Pine Warblers in this flock, in both adult and first winter plumage.— F. B. MCKECHNIE, *Ponkapog, Mass.*

The Carolina Wren at New Haven, Conn.— The Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) was reported as a rare resident at New Haven from about 1901 to 1904, but so far as I am able to ascertain none have been seen here since the severe winter of 1905–06 until December, 1908. On the 25th of December, Mr. A. W. Honywill, Jr., saw one of these birds in Edgewood Park. Four days later, on the 29th, I was attracted by the loud song of a Carolina Wren and succeeded in positively identifying two individuals. These birds were in the same locality as the one seen on the 25th. On January 2, 1909, I took a Carolina Wren only a few hundred yards from the above mentioned Park, thus absolutely proving the presence of the birds in this locality.—CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN, *New Haven, Conn.*

Breeding of the Louisiana Water-Thrush in Philadelphia.— The status of the Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) in Pennsylvania is, to say the least, peculiar. Common in the southwestern counties, it grows scarcer in the east, and though found regularly in the valley of the Susquehanna, and even in company with *S. noveboracensis* on the tops of the Alleghanies, the general opinion of our ornithologists seems to be that it is one of the rarest breeders in the southeastern area. For many years this idea has prevailed and it is with the hope of fixing the correct status of the Louisiana Water-Thrush that this article is written.

Beyond a doubt, the bird is rare within the counties of Delaware, Chester, Bucks and Montgomery, but in Philadelphia it would seem to claim a place as a regular summer resident — at least in the Wissahickon Valley.